

Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 734

DATED 25-11-96

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Primary Examination. Authorizing the S. G. of Prisons and the Board of Revenue (Sef. Rev) to sanction the appointment of unpassed men as Jail warders and as peons in the Salt and Abkari depts respectively, when they are satisfied that Candidates who have passed the — are not procurable.

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government { 1896 } of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1896.

Enclosures

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G.O., No. 734, 25th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Primary Examination.

Authorizing the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) to sanction the appointment of unpassed men as jail warders and as peons in the Salt and Abkari departments, respectively, when they are satisfied that candidates who have passed the — are not procurable.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 734, Educational, dated 25th November 1896.

The Public Service notification requires that from 1st January 1897 candidates for the inferior appointments specified in column 1 of Schedule A thereto shall have passed the Primary examination. As it is apprehended that the operation of this rule will cause considerable difficulty in the enlistment of warders in the Jail department and of peons in the Salt and Abkari department, the Government resolves to authorize the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) to sanction the appointment of unpassed men as jail warders and as peons in the Salt and Abkari department, respectively, when they are satisfied that candidates who have passed the Primary examination are not procurable.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Judicial Department.
 " Revenue Department.
 " Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
 " Inspector-General of Prisons.

Ed. A. Raitt.

[EAL.
5]

Educational (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 1119

From Judicial Dept.

Order

No. 1404 & 1404A

Dated 27th August }
 Received 15th Sept. } 1896
 Registered 15th Sept. }

Enclosures 1

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SUBJECT.

Approving the amendment suggested by the I. G. of Prisons to rule 229 of the Jail Code regarding the employment of military pensioners as jail warders and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the I. G. of P.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	712	Est.	23-8-95
	314	—	9-5-94
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government (1896) of Madras. JUDICIAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1896.

Enclosures.

Spare copies.

G.O., Nos. 1404, 1404-A, 27th August 1896.

AUGUST.

Jail Code.

Approving the amendment suggested by the Inspector-General of Prisons to rule 229 of the — regarding the employment of military pensioners as jail warders; and forwarding copy of the proceedings to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 2nd July 1896, No. 4236.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 593, Public, dated 8th June 1896, I have the honour to state that under rule 229 of the Jail Code "the proportion of the warder establishment (of jails) which is composed of pensioned sepoys of the Indian army shall not exceed one-third of the total strength of the warder establishment in any jail." This rule is based on G.O., No. 464, Judicial, dated 11th March 1890, wherein the Government expressed its concurrence with the views of Colonel Porteous, then Inspector-General of Jails, as set forth in his letter, No. 35, dated 29th January 1890. In that letter Colonel Porteous dealt at length with the advantages and disadvantages attaching to the employment of ex-sepoys as jail warders.

2. Although Colonel Porteous' views are, in the terms in which they are expressed, undeniably sound, it is doubtful whether they take account of all considerations bearing on the matter. Two drawbacks, associated with the employment of civilians as warders, appear to be overlooked, viz.—

- (1) The fact that civilian recruits are invariably local men and are thus exposed to all kinds of local influences. The attempt to employ men away from their districts was tried in this Presidency (*vide* G.O., No. 250, Judicial, dated 31st January 1894), and conspicuously failed.
- (2) The fact that the pay on which jail warders commence (Rs. 7 per mensem) is low, lower than the Police, and that only inferior men who cannot get into the Police will join the jails.

Therefore, though the best class of civilian recruit must be better than the best class of ex-sepoy, if only because he has youth in his favour, when the best class of civilian cannot be obtained, it is often preferable to enlist the ex-soldier.

3. From the 1st January next when the rule requiring that every civilian recruit shall have passed the Primary examination will come into force, the difficulties attending the enlistment of suitable civilian recruits for the warder establishment of jails will be intensified.

4. For these reasons I am of opinion that the words "one-half" may be substituted for the words "one-third" in rule 229 of the Jail Code.

ORDER—No. 1404, Judicial, dated 27th August 1896.

The amendment suggested to rule 229 of the Jail Code is approved under section 60 of the Prisons Act, 1894.

2. A copy of these proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. F. Price
 Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons,

" Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

" Accountant-General.

" Educational Department.

with H.M.'s notes

ENDORSEMENT—No. 1404-A, dated 27th August 1896.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
 Chief Secretary

Mr. Shaik Kareem.

Hon Mr. Grose C.I.E.

Hon Mr. Bliss C.I.E.

[G.
 25 A.]
 1,000-21-3-96.

to the Governor of Madras
 C. No. 1119 of 96

Exemption of jail warders &
 salt & abkari peons from the
 Primary Examination Rule

Ed DEPARTMENT

FOR ORDERS.

It is essential that
 progress of the country that
 the education low to read
 & write & know something
 of the commonest branches
 of knowledge, is insisted
 by the Primary Exam. and be
 fostered in every way in its
 it possibly can be, & I know
 of no dispute on this point.
 I have heard it argued that
 Secondary education &
 Higher education have
 been pushed too far, but it
 has always been urged at
 the same time that Primary
 education is not sufficiently
 well diffused. One of the
 most important ways in which
 it can be fostered is by
 requiring it in all cases
 in which it can be put forward.

The question for consideration is
 Whether jail warders and peons in
 the salt and abkari Dept should
 be subject to the Primary
 Examination rule!

Warders are expressly stated
 to be subject to the Primary exa-
 mination rule in Schedule A
 to the Public Service Notifications
 (vide (9) Jails, under 'Departmental'
 at page 3 of the Public Service Notifications
 and the entry "Peons in all depts
 including those on field duty" under
 'General' in the same Schedule
 includes peons in the salt and
 abkari dept. This Schedule
 was laid down in G.O. no 483
 Bd & 25th June 1891. An exami-
 nation of the original correspondence

warders are required to pass the Primary examination in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Jail Committee in 1889 that warders should be recruited by preference from among those who can read and write their vernacular. It was considered that passing the Primary examination meant nothing more. Another reason which influenced the decision of Govt in this matter appears to be that warders should be composed of men who can be raised to the position of Head warders, who, being officers in Superior Service when their pay exceeds Rs 10 a month, are subject to the Primary examination rule.

As regards peons in the Salt and Alkali dept, the Board, in its Pro. no. 683 & 3rd March 1890, deprecated the introduction of the Primary examination rule. The Govt however considered that all peons should be required to pass the Primary examination.

x vide Report, ch VII para 80

FOR ORDERS.

applicants for the Public Service & I believe the principle that has been adopted, viz that the Primary Exam. should be prescribed for all inferior appointments H. M. except those that are very menial in character is a right principle. It is true that the knowledge which the Primary Exam. tests is not wanted in the positions of the lowest jail warders & peons, but it is desirable that these men should be fit for promotion.

x vide art 435 of the C.S.R.

When they gain experience, in that case it will be necessary that they should know how to read & write to. Moreover their work at first will be work that men who have received no education have done well enough hitherto, & the medium of knowledge shown by passing the Primary Exam will not prevent them from undertaking that work — as the country it will make them do it better. I look forward to a time when there will be comparatively

Examination. The Board in its Pro. no. 413 & 11th Sept 91 returned to the question and recommended that Petty officers and First Grade Peons in the Salt and Alkali dept should be required to pass only the compulsory portion of the Primary examination and that peons of the second and third grades should be wholly exempted from the operation of the Primary examination rule. In G.O. no. 341 Bd. & 23rd April 1892 the Govt declined to adopt this recommendation and told the Board that it should be first established that recruitment of peons under the Primary examination ^{rule} was impossible. The Board again referred to the question when reporting upon the revised Public Service notification (vide para 4 of its Pro. no. 4245 & 18th Nov. 93) and requested a reconsideration of the decision in G.O. no. 341 Bd. & 23rd April 1892. Several other heads of depts also considered that the supply of passed

Primary

few men in the country who have not attended Primary Schools. Of course if it is not possible to get a sufficient number of recruits under this condition it must be relaxed. This need will be sufficiently met if the J.G. of Peons & the Comm. of S. & A. are authorized to grant exemptions as proposed by the C.S.

5/11/96

I differ entirely from my hon. colleague when he says that the medium of knowledge indicated by passing the Primary Exams will make salt peons of the 2nd & 3rd grades do their work of cleaning chds, sweeping & repairing platforms, thatching hives &c, better. I say that it is quite absurd to suppose that a man who had passed a Govt Exam. would undertake work of the kind at all, and I cannot understand how any man of practical experience in India can think otherwise. It is perfectly clear to my mind that passed candidates cannot possibly be got, especially in such

Primary examination candidates was inadequate for the requirements of the Public Service. The Govt therefore postponed the introduction of the Primary examination rule from 1st Jan'y. 1894 to 1st January 1897. vide para 2 (2) of G.O. no. 67 Ed. & 2nd Feb. 1894.

In para 197 of its report, the Ed. Commission referred to the great encouragement to the spread of education afforded by the employment in the public service of educated candidates and in para 198 recommended that in selecting persons to fill the lowest offices under Govt, preference should always be given to those who could read & write. In pursuance of this recommendation the Govt in its order no 482 Ed. & 28th July 1886 called upon the D.P.S. to consider the advisability of instituting a test of primary education which should be declared a preliminary to any entrance into Govt Service. The D.P.S. accordingly submitted a scheme and this was reviewed in G.O. no. 100 Ed. & 9th Feb. 88. The

districts as Bellary, where recruitment on any terms is difficult, for such work on the existing rate of pay (Rs 6 + 7 per mensem). To permit the Comr. to accept could be to impose on his office perfectly unnecessary correspondence to the extent of some 400 letters a year, and perhaps more. I am not satisfied therefore with the proposal of the C.S. concurred in by my hon. Colleague.

I say nothing about the Jail Wardens, as I am not in charge of the Jail Dept. - I may be that educated men can be got for the lower ranks of Jail Wardens - Govt, they are so few in number that the D.P.S. can without difficulty deal with each case in which exemption is asked for because a passed candidate cannot be got.

BS
57/11/96

I agree with the Hon. Mr. Gove, whose views were, I observe, held by previous members of Govt. (See paper flagged C). At the same time, I recognize the difficulties pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Blyth, but I think the proposal for exemption suggested by the C.S. should suffice. In districts, such as Bellary, it will be doubtless difficult to get men who have passed, but this ought not to be

In the case in such districts as Tanjore and Travancore, where education is comparatively widely spread.

If we pitch our standard low, we shall continue to get an uneducated and inferior class of men. If we pitch the standard high, tempering it by the necessary exemptions, the tendency will be gradually to eliminate the uneducated and inferior class of men; and this is what I think Mr. Gove aims at.

A.S.H. 11.11.96

The object in instituting the examination was stated in the G.O. to be the promotion of primary education by requiring that every employe of Govt. should be able to read and write and know something of the commonest branches of knowledge. The exam was declared a compulsory test for admission to the public service in respect of all appointments under Rs 15 per mensem, which are classed as 'superior' and in respect of appointments classed as 'inferior', it except those which are menial, such as those of junk pullers & scavengers. In G.O. no. 15th January 1889 the Govt. approved the notification regulating the Primary Examination and ruled that after 1st April 1891 candidates for appointments under Rs 15 in the Superior Service and for all 'inferior' appointments which are not menial in character should have passed the Primary examination. It was also stated that the specification of appointments classed as 'inferior' in the notification was insufficient and that a Schedule

Showing distinctly the classes of appointments for which the Primary examination should be prescribed should be prepared. In G.O. no. 483 Bd. D. 25th June 1891, this schedule was laid down and the date of introduction of the Primary examination rule in the case of inferior appointments was postponed to 1st January 94.

By G.O. no 67 Bd. D. 2nd Feb. 94 the date of has again been postponed to 1st January 1897.

This short account of the Primary examination shows that it has all along been the intention of Govt. that the Primary examination should be prescribed for all inferior appointments except those that are very menial in character.

In para 2 of G.O. no 341 Bd. D. 23rd April 1892, the Bd. has been informed that the question of exempting the Second & third grade peons in the salt and abkari dept cannot be considered until it is proved that recruitment under the existing rule is impossible. This decision it is submitted may be adhered to.

The decision may be adhered to but to save Govt. from incessant references to S.G. of Prisons & the Comm. S.A. may be authorized to grant exemption when passed men are not procurable.

ASD 30.10.96.

Copy of note by the Hon. Mr. Bliss, C.I.E., dated 8th August 1896, on Judicial C. No. 2989/96:-

I think this may be allowed. It seems to me, however, that it was a mistake to prescribe any examination qualification for jail warders and I think the matter should be reconsidered in the Educational Dept.

Another point is Am I to understand by the entry "Peons in all depts. including those on field duty" on p. 3 of the Public Service Notification that peons - in the Salt & Abkari dept. will in future have to pass examinations? If so, it is a terrible mistake and will do infinite harm to the department which is worked on the principle that peons of the 2nd and 3rd grades do not know how to read and write, but are mere labourers, and are therefore employed on works in a way that no man who had passed an examination would consent to work - thatching lines, clearing channels, repairing roads &c.

Copy of note by the Hon. Mr. Grose, C.I.E., dated 17th August 1896, on Judicial C. No. 2989/96.

The position of warders requires some education and I don't think the Primary Examination exacts too much. It is only by insisting on the Primary Examination as a qualification for Government service, that primary education can be enforced.

As regards peons in the Salt and Abkari dept., I do not think know that any difficulty in getting Primary Examination men has been experienced ~~man~~ yet. A decently educated man is not less fit for work than is a totally uneducated man.

Certainly not, for the simple reason that the rule does not come into force until Jan 1, 1897.

I don't agree, if I compare him to do the work.

[G.
24.]

The Hon. Mr. B. C. J. E.

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:--

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No. 1119

of 1896, dated 27th, from the 1st of Sept.

" "

" 189 , " , "

" "

" 189 , " , "

18

ORDER.
P.S.

No 734 of 25-11-96

Mr. B. C. J. E.
16/11/96

I don't agree. H.L. evidently
has failed to apprehend my
point, which is that men
who have passed any kind
of exam will not consent
to take duties of the kind
of the discharge of which from
2nd & 3rd grades are
listed.

17/11/96

Hon. Mr. G. J. E.

The order may issue?

18/11/96
23/11/96

The Public Service notification
requires that from 1st January 18
Candidates for the inferior ap-
ointments specified in Col 1 of S
A thereto shall have passed
Primary examinations and
apprehended that the
of this rule will create
able difficulty in
ment of warders
dept and persons in
abkari dept, to
to authorize to
and the Bd of R
to sanction the
of unpassed m
and persons in
dept, respect
are satisfied

Encl - 1

who have passed the Primary
examinations are not procurable.
(from orders)

[Handwritten signature]

7/12
14/11

To
The Jud. dept.
Rev. dept. 6
Bd of Rev. (Sep - Rev) 19
J. G. of Prison 2

First copy sent to Press. 25/11
needed for signature. 8/12

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
122

DATED

CURRENT No.

Nathaniel

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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